NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of HENRY M.
BURCHARD, Surrogate of the County of Occide, notice
is briefly given to all persons having alsium against the estate
of HARK EROWN, deceased, into of the town of Whites
town, in said county, to present the same with the vonchers
thereof to HARVET BRADLEY, one of the administrators
thereof to HARVET BRADLEY, one of the administrators
of said estate, at the residence in Whitestewn in said county,
of said estate, at the residence in Whitestewn in said county,
of said estate, at the residence in Whitestewn in said county,
and said the said of March next.—Dated August 15,
SARRA BROWN, Administrator,
and iswanth. HARVEY BRADLEY, Administrator.

QUPREME COURT-City and County of New SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewFork—John Wilson Hawksworth, Juaseph Ellison, Thomas
Bufon Hawksworth and Henry Holbert Tay or sexicat Stephen
Bufon Hawksworth and Henry Holbert Tay or sexicat Stephen
J Moory and Charles C Fuler—To the above-taxed OFJENDAN'S: You are hereby summoned and required to
12 Moory and Courpleth to this action, which will be filed
in the effice of the Citry of the City and County of New-York,
at the CNy Hall of said city, and to serve a copy of your
street on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his
maswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his
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maswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his
maswer to the said city, within twenty
days after the service of this autom you exclusive of the
subscriber, within the said complaint
within the time aforesaid the paintiffs in this action will take
independent against you for the sum of twenty four hundred and
sevendoilans and twenty six cents, with interest thereon from
me depth that you for the sum of twenty four hundred
me eighth day of November, one thousand eight hun lived and
fifty seven, be side the costs of this action — Dated Nevember
HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
all laws of the sum of twenty in the City Hall in
said city, on the 18th day of November, 1807

EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
all laws of the

niplaws Th.

SUPREME COURT. City and County of New-York - JOHN SHORTRIDGE. JOSEPH BENGETT HOWELL and JAMES JERSOP, against STEPHEN J MOWS 12 and GARALES C. FULLER.—To the shove named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to asswer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the effect of the City and County of New-York, at at the Gity Hali in said city, and to serve a copy of your maswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 22 at the Gity Hali in easied city, and to serve a copy of your maswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 22 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforemed, the plantiffs in this action will hake judgment against you feel to be sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-even dollars and forty-cope cents, with interest therms from the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hendred and fifty-even, beside the costs of this suction.—Betch November 18, 1877, side the costs of this suction.—Betch November 18, 1877, and the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said sity, on the 18th day of November, 1879.

EDWARD H. HUDSON.

Plaintiffe Attorney.

CULPREME COURT.—CHARLES DASTUGUE. all lawdwTb.

Plaintiff Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES DASTUGUE,
Praintiff, against JOHN M. MARTIN, Defendant.—Surmons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant.—Sir you are hereby summoned and trequired to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint of the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Ann street, in the City of Kew York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the semplaint within the time aforesald, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and wenty three dollars and ten cents, with interest from the lityleish day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sity-six, beside the costs of this action.—Dated July 31, 1867.

WM. D. CRAFT. Paintiff's Attorney.

The complaint berein was field in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1877.

CUIPPEEME COURT —COUNTY OF HERKI-

the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1872.

\*\*The County of Herking of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1873.

\*\*OUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF HERKING OF A COUNTY OF HERKING OF A COUNTY OF HERKING OF A COUNTY OF HERKING, Senjamin Hutchinson, Jenjamin Hutchinson, Senjamin Hutchinson, Senjamin Hutchinson, Jenjamin Hutch

## New-York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF HANDEL.

THE LIFE OF HANDEL. By VICTOR SCHOLCRER. 12mc. pp. 492 Mason Brothers.

It is rarely that such a combination of artistic enthusiasm and literary persistence is applied to a single volume as is displayed in the composition of this work. M. Schoelcher is a Frenchman, probably of German descent, and certainly of German diligence and endurance. He was forced by the political troubles of France to find an asylum in London, and during his retirement in that city, sought consolation in listening to the Oratorios of Handel, which he had already learned to admire, upon previous visits to England, and in the seciety of classical amateurs at home. The wish grew up to possess himself of all the works of the great composer from which he had received so much delight, and in the prosecution of this purpose, he became familiar with the various authors who have made mention of Handel. He was not satisfied with the contributions to his biography with which the public have hitherto been content, and determined to make a new investigation of the subject from original sources. After three years' assiduou study and labor, he completed the present work, which, although faulty and inartificial in the details of its execution, is a rich treasure-house of musics information, and a singularly interesting biography of a man who was no less remarkable for his parsonal characteristics than for his gifts as a composer and artist.

Handel was a native of Halle in Germany and was born Feb. 24, 1685, new style, or 1684, according to the old reckoning in which the year began in March-a fact which has escaped the notice of his biographer, who has a page of disquisition in regard to the discrepancy of the dates as given by previous writers. His father was an honest German surge m, who had determined that this son of his old age should be made a lawyer, and was greatly incensed when he began to give signs of a vecation of a widely different character. The boy had scarcely learned to articulate, when he uttere musical sounds. As he grewolder, his strong natural taste for music displayed itself so decidedly that his father was unwilling to send him to a public school, lest he should pay more attention to the gamut than to grammar. He kept him away from every place where he could hear music, forbade him the slightest exercise of his gifts in that line, and banished every kind of musical instrument from the house. But the child was too earnestly bent on the indulgence of his irrepressible instincts not to find means for the purpose. He prosured a clavichord, the strings of which were banded with strips of list, in order to deaden the sound, and, concealing it in the garret, paid stealthy visits to it by nigh when the rest of the family were seleep. Without any guidance or instruction, he found out the secret of barmonic combinations by permitting his little fingers to wander over the key-board, and by the time he was seven years old he discovered that he knew how to play on the spinet.

His father was at last induced to respect the genius of his son by a little insident which occurred about this time to open his eyes. While on a visit at the palace of the reguing Duke, in whose service Hazdel had a brother who was valet-de-chambre, the boy stole off to the organ in the chapel and could not keep his hands from toucking the keys. The curiosity of the Dake was excited to know who was playing the organ in that style. The little artist was brought before him, in a terrible fright; but the Duke treated him kindly, and seen won his secret. He then represented to his father that it was a crime against humanity to stifle so much genius in its birth. The old dector was quite astonished, but took the opinien of the Duke as gospel and promised to give his son every necessary facility. On returning home, he kept his word, and permitted the young aspirant to take lessons of the organist of the cathedral at Halle. This was an amateur of the old school, full of harmony and cuthusiasm, and

adoring the fague, the canon, and the counterpoint He scon discovered the genius of his pupil. His first task was to give him an inkling of the general principles of music. He then laid before him a vast collection of German and Italian compositions of different schools, and in every style, and of every master. They analyzed everything together. When the pupil was about eight years old, the master wou'd set him to write a sacred motet or cantata weekly, and these exercises continued for three consecutive years. During these studies, the little Handel constantly practiced on the harpsichord and learned to play the riolin, the organ, and especially the hautboy, which at that time was his greatest delight. It was not long before he outstripped his old master, who, finding that he could teach him nothing more, advised that he should be sent to Berlin. He accordingly went to that city in 1696 where he had the opportunity of hearing an excel lent opera, and all the most remarkable productions of Italian music. Here he soon began to pass for a prodigy. The Elector wished to send him to Italy to complete his musical education, but this was not agreeable to his father, and in about a year he returned to Halle. The worthy doctor departed this life soon after, leaving nothing to his son, who was now bound to look out for himself. Halle was toe small to contain him. He longed for the sight of Italy, but not having the means to make such a journey, he went to Hamburg in 1703. He entered the German opera house in a subordinate capacity, but less through modesty than vanity, wishing to give the public a surprise by the discovery of his abilities. He was now eighteen years of age, and soon showed proof of gifts and attainments above his

About this time, the place of organist at Lube was opened for competition, and accompanied by his friend Matteson, a young actor and composer of Hamburg, Handel went to canvas for the vacancy. But they found that it was a condition of the programme, that the successful candidate should marry the daughter of the retiring organist. This was not agreeable to either party, especially to Handel who never manifested any taste for matrimony and they returned with dispatch to Hamburg. After residing for about three years in that city, he was enabled to accomplish his wish of visiting Italy, and in the Summer of 1706, turned his steps to ward Florence. He remained in that city until the end of the year, having produced the opera of "Rodrigo," for which the Grand Duke presented him with a service of plate and a liberal sum of money. He subsequently visited Venice, Rome, and Naples, and fully entered on his career as a musical composer. His next step was to become chapel-master of the Court of Hanover, in the service of the Elector George of Brunswick, who afterward became George I. of England. Hav. ing here made the acquaintance of some British noblemen, who pressed him to visit England, he decided to try his fortunes in that country, and accordingly arrived in London at the close of 1710. The fashionable world of London at that time was greatly interested in Italian music, but Handel remained there only six or seven months, being recalled by his sovereign to his post at Hanover after the triumphant success of his first opera. In the beginning of 1712, he obtained permis sion to re-visit England, and in July, 1713, the "Te Deum" and the "Jubilate" were performed for the first time, on an occasion of a public thanksgiving for the peace of Utrecht. Handel was now the ruling toast. He became such a favorite in London that he entirely lost sight of the condition of his furlough, and could not make up his mind to return to Hanover. Upon the accession of George I. to the throne, in 1714, he could not at first forgive his truant chapel master, but at length a truce was declared, the king and composer again met on friendly terms, and Handel was appointed music master to the daughter of the Prince of Wales, with pecuniary appointments of the most liberal character.

He now entered without obstacle upon the splen did musical career which has scarcely found a parallel in the history of artists. His compositions succeeded one another with great rapidity. He was courted by the most distinguished persons the worlds of fashion and literature, and among other marks of distinction was appointed chapel master to the Duke of Chandos, whose magnificence was proverbial. His mode of life in the palace of this English Sybarite was highly agreeabl to his taste. He was there thrown into the company of Pope, Gay, Arbuthnot and other visitors f a similar stamp, whose piquant conversation gave a great impulse to his mind, and excited him to fresh exertions of his original and creative faucy.

His immeme popularity continued for several cars. His theater was the center of universal attraction, until at length the natural jealousy of artists began to find vent in cabale against the reigning autocrat-the tide of fashion turned-and by the year 1734, every upstart followed in the wake of the aristocracy in abusing one who had so long been the popular idol. His enemies finally triumphed. Defeat succeeded defeat in the representation of his productions, until he was compelled to strike his flag. He bad exhausted all his resources, he had spent the last penny of a large fortune, he had involved himself deeply in debt and was now obliged to close his theater and suspend payments.

The struggle, in which he had been so long es gaged, not only proved the ruin of his fortunes, but dermined his robust German constitution. From the Spring of 1737, he began to show marks of declining health, and not long after suffered an attack of paralysis, accompanied with temporary aberration of mind. He was, however, restored in less than six weeks by a visit to the waters of Aix La Chapelle, and so prompt was the cure that the Catho-

lice of the place ascribed it to a miracle. With renovated health, Handel continued his labors with his accustomed energy, but was unable to retrieve his shattered fortunes. His enemies were still busy, and their malignant efforts were not without effect. He left London for a time and repaired to Dublin, where the "Messiah" was first per formed, April 13, 1742. The critical notices of the day speak of it "as the finest composition of music that ever was heard, and the sacred words as properly adapted for the occasion." "The sublime, the grand, and the tender, adapted to the mest elevated, majestic, and moving words, con spired to transport and charm the ravished heart and ear." Crowds attended its performance, and the advertisements beseech "the ladies to come without their boops." According to a record in Handel's handwriting, the "Messiah" was composed in the incredibly short time of twenty-three days He was then fifty six years old. Apropos of this, the author remerks:

It is a strange phenomenon: when men of genin are to die young they complete their masterpieces at erce. Mozart yielded up his divine soul at 39; Ra-phael pain'ed. The S'hool of Athens" when he was 25, and "The Transiguration" at 37; Paul Potter, his "Bull" at 22; Rossini composed "Tae Barber of

Saville "when he was 23, and "William Tell" at 37, and afterward wrote no more. If these men had lived longer, it would have been impossible for them to eurpass themselves. Great artists, on the other hand, who are destined to have long lives, are slow in production, or rather they produce their best things in the dealine of life. Handel composed his greatest works—"The Funeral Arthem," "lersel," "The Messina." "Samson," "The Dettingen Te Deum," and "Judae Maccobaus"—after he was 52 years old. Rameau was 54 when he began to write for the theater. Gluck had not composed one of his immortal operas when he was 50. Hayda was an old man of 65 years when he produced "The Creation." Murilly became Murillo only at 40 years of age. Pourem was 70 when he painted "The Deluge," which is the most poetically great of all his roble pictures. Michael Angelo councid more than 60 years when he encrusted his incomparable freeco of "The Las" Judgment" upon the walls of the Sixtine Chapel, and he was 87 years old when he raised the cupola of St. Peter's to the heavess.

Among the tributes received by this orstorio was rather a whimsical one from the famous preacher,

rather a whimsical one from the famous preacher, the Rev. John Newton, who published two enormeus volumes of sermons entitled, "Messiah : Fifty Expository Discourses on the Scriptural Passages which form the subject of the celebrated Oratorio of Hardel," although the worthy man confesses that he knew nothing of the " celebrated oratorio." "I have been informed," he says, "that the music of the passage 'He will dash them in pieces,' was so well adapted to the ides which it expressed that it made the hearers tremble

In February, 1752, Haudel produced " Jephtha, which was destined to prove the swan-song of the great composer. He had already experienced symptoms of blindness, and after submitting three times to a painful operation, he found that his sigh was irrecoverably gone. "On the 27th of January, 1753, a journal announced that 'Mr. Handel has at length, unhappily, lost his sight. Upon his being couched some time since, he saw so well, that his friends flattered themselves his sight was restored for a continuance; but a few days have

entirely put an end to their hopes." This terrible m'sfortune at first afflicted him pro foundly, but perceiving that the evil was without a remedy, he resigned himself to his fate, and resolved to continue his oratorio performances. He thought he could no longer preside on the organ on account of his blindness and "sent for his pupil, Christopher Smith, who was then traveling in France, 'to assist him in the approaching Lent seasen.' Smith quitted everything to please him, and they began the season on the 9th of March 1753. At each performance Handel played as usual a concerto on the organ, which was, for the great mass of the public, one of the great attractions offered on these occasions. 'Samson,' one of his favorite caratories, was in the programme of the season. In spite of all his moral energy, the author could not listen untroubled to the pathetic air of the sightless Hercules of the Hebrews, in which he gave utterance to his immense grief- Total eclipse! No sun, no moon!' Then it was that they saw the grand old man, who was seated near the organ, grow pale and tremble, and when they led him forward to the audience, which was applauding, many persons present were so foreibly affected that they were moved even to tears." Smith presided at the organ during that year, but Handel re sumed it and did not again leave the post until the close of his life.

In the Spring of 1759, on returning home from the performance of the "Messiah," he was seized with uncommon exhaustion, mortal symptoms were soen exhibited, and on the 13th of April, one week from the first attack, he breathed his last, having just completed the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had lived to triumph, in a great measure, over his enemies. For the ten preceding years he had suffered little hostlity. The public were more and more attracted to his performances, the nobility confessed themselves vanquished by his gezius, his music was admitted on all sides to be unrivaled in the world of art.

Handel was a man of a singularly robust constitution and of great muscu'ar vigor. In person he was large and portly. His features were finely marked, with rare beauty of expression. His mouth was small and delicate, his eyes were brilliant, habitually opened wide, and full of animation and boldness. His short and prominent eyebrows, physicgnomists to indicate profound thought. Like almost all composers he had a decided turn for pleasantry. His affected simplicity gave an exquisite rest to his conversation. No man could tell a story with more effect, although he was apt to use three or four languages before he finished his narrative. His wit, however, was without malice. Its strokes drew no blood. "He was," says Burney, "impetuous, rough, and peremptory in his man ners and conversation, but totally devoid of ill na ture or malevolence; indeed, there was as original humor and pleasantry in his most live ly sallies of anger and impatience which, with his broken English, were extremely risible." His love of humor was combined with great pride of character. He never became familia with his associates, even in his gayest moods. He was very absent, and had a habit of talking to himself, though in so loud a tone of voice, that it was easy to learn the subject of his soliloquies.

Once there was brought to him a young man whose taste for music and good dispositions had been praised greatly. But the lad ran away, and on the next day the forsaken protector was heard communing with himself, as he took his walk in Hyde Park, "Der teefel! de fater was desheeved; de mutter was desheeved; but I was not de sheeved; he is eint t-d schountrel and coot for nutting." He had adopted the disgusting custom of the fashiorable world of his day, of interlarding all conversation with oaths. His religious sentiments d not appear to have been very strong. His nature was generous, and he was always ready to give. even when on short allowance himself. At the same time, he had an arbitrary disposition, he was imperious in his bearing, jealous of his musical preeminence and impatient of rivalre. One day he said of Gluck (who was then, it is true, only beginning), that "he knows n more of counterpoint as mein cook;" but he said it openly, with his usual brusquerie. But he was free from all treachery, all petty management. He never played a double part. He had no love of notoriety, and with all his pride, showed little professional vanity. "But there is unhappily a great defect to be set against the noble qualities of Handel. He was of an excessively violent character. For the slightest reasons he became fearfully enraged. One day, Dr. Morell reprecented to him that the music of an air did not exactly render the sense of the words; whereupon Handel instantly flew into a most foolish passion and cried out, with the anger of insulted pride · Vat. you teach me music! De musie, Sir, ish good music. It is your words ish bad Hear de passage again,' repeating it vehemently on the harpsichord 'Dere: go you, make vords to dat music.' The Doctor escaped as soon as he could, for there is no reseoning with a whirlwind. Many

other examples of these ebu'litions of temper are

quoted, and they are all quite se unreasonable; but they subsided as quickly as they came. It was wholly a matter of temperament, and never caused harm to any one. In The Anecdotes of Handel we are told that 'be was irrascible but not vindictive,' and he afterward repaired his fault with the greatest frankness."

and he afterward repaired his fault with the greatest frankness."

One evening, in 1748, at the house of Sig. Frasi, whither he had brought a duet of Judas Maccabaeus, he was accompanying the songstress and Burney, who made out the music as well as they could, when suddenly, at a certain passage, Handel flew into a rage, at decided Burney soundly. The latter who was then very yourg, and an earnest admirer of the great man, was ternhed; but nevertheless, in the midst of the tempest, he ventured to suggest that there might be some error in the MS copy. Whereupon Handel, still violently enraged, looked at it, "and then is stantly, with the greatest good humor and humility, said, I peg your barton, I am a very old toe; Maishter Schmitt is to plame." Burney, who anuses himself with preserving that German accent, which Handel appears never to have lost, relates another ansectote of this suddenness of temper. Carestini, who was, nevertheless, a good musician, took it into his head to send back the air in Alciaa, "Verdi prati," as not raited to him. Os receiving this message, Handel became furious, ran to the house of the artist, and accested him thus: "You too! don't I know potter as your seluf voat es pest for you to sing! If you will not sing all de song voat I give yeu, I will not pay you ein stiver." If Carestini had taken offense, Handel word, sent back, was, it must be confessed, a provocation likely to exolte the bile of a man more excluring than Handel.

It is easy to imagine that this heat of the blood must have generally broke forth when he was in the exercise of his art. The musicians in the orchestra used to prognosticate the state of his temper by a sign which shows how extremely impressionable he was. "Handel wore," says Burney, "an enormous white wig, and, when things went well at the oratorio, it had a certain nod or vibration, which manifested his pleasure and satisfaction. Without it, also cheevers were certain that he was out of humor."

Whatever touched his musical sense excited him like the Python

Anecdotes, relates of him a circumstance, "which the Dean of Raphoe (Dr. Allot), who remembers him lives to tell: that Handel, being questioned as to him. ideas and feelings when composing the Allelqiab chorus, replied, in his imperfect English, 'I did think I did see all heaven before me, and the great God

himself."

When he was composing, his excitement would rise to such a pitch that he would burst into tears. "It is said that a friend calling upon the great musician when in the act of setting these pathetic words, 'He was despised, and rejected of men,' found him absolutely sobbing."

"I have heard it related," says Shield, "that, when Handel's servant used to bring him his chocolate in the morning, he often stood with silent astonishment to see his marter's tears mixing with the ink as he penned his divine notes."

This mental ardor was probably the cause of his employing three or four languages at a time in speaking as well as writing. He was a creature of impulse, and neither said nor did the same thing twice in the same manner. Each moment of his life was an improvisation.

It is a strange thing that this man, so inflammable, so accessible to anger, and the transports of inspiration, had nevertheless very moderate tastes. He ate largely, but he seems to have had an exceptional and unhealty appetite to satisfy. The following anecdote is to be found in that little chronicle which is attribated to every great man's life. One day, being obliged to dine at a tavern, he ordered enough for three, and being impatient at the delay, he asked why they did not serve up. "We will do so," said the hest, "as soon as the company arrives." "Den pring up to time prestissimo," replied Handel; "I am de gompany." A triple dinner seems a great deal, even for a famishing man, and it may be that the fact has been magnified for the sake of the joke; but it appears certain that he deserves the represend of having been a gourmond and too fond of gold cheer. This is the vulnerable side upon which his adversaries always attack him, and upon which nose of his friends have attempted to defend him. Yet nobody has accused him of gross istemperance. It is a strange thing that this man, so inflammable

Handel always lived a very retired life, and never married. He loved his mother with passionate af fection, but no other woman occupies the smallest place in the long career of his life. When he wa in Italy, a certain lady named Vittoria fell in love with him, and even followed him from Florence to Venice. She was young, beautiful, and a songstress of talent, but Handel disdained her protesta tions. "When he was young," says the author of the Anecdotes of Handel, "two of his scholars, ladies of considerable fortune, were so much enamored of him that each was desirous of a matrimonial alliance. The first is said to have fallen a vietim to her attachment. Handel would have mardeclaration of her mother, that she never would consent to the marriage of her daughter with a fiddler; and, indignant at the expression, he declined all further intercourse. After the death of the mother, the father renewed the acquaintance, and informed him that all obstacles were removed, but he replied that the time was now past; and the young lady fell into a decline, which soon terminated her existence. The second attachment was a lady splendidly related, whose hand he might have obtained by renouncing his profession. That coudition be resolutely refused, and laudably declined the connection which was to prove a restriction on the great faculties of his mind."

He had, indeed, no other passion than that for music. "During the earlier part of his residence in Lordon, he often went to St. l'aul's when the afternoon service was finished. There, surrounded by some of his admirers, he delighted them by play ing on the organ at that eathedral, which he pre ferred to all others. Night came, and then they retired to a neighboring tavern, the Queen's Arms where there was a harpsichord, which he would play while he smoked his pipe and drack his beer. These were all his pleasures. Gradually, as he be came more absorbed in his compositions and by the eares of managerahip, he broke off all relations with society. He refused every invitation, and only associated with three intimate friends-'s painted named Goupy; one Hunter, a scarlet dyer, who pretended a taste for music; and his pupil and secretary, John Christopher Smith. He had others in the city, but he seemed to this that the honor of his acquaintance was a sufficient reward for the kindness they expressed for him. Hawkins says 'that no impertinent visits, and few engagements to parties of pleasure, were sufered to interrupt the course of his studies. His inven tien ever teeming with new ideas, and his impa tience to be delivered of them, kept him closely employed.' He seldem left bis house, except to go to the theater or to some picture-auction. He was a connoiseeur of pictures, and possessed some valuable ores. His sole amusement was to go and see exhibitions of them. But his blindness deprived him of that pleasure a long time before bis death."

The fertility of Handel's genius was wonder tal. His works altogether number 122, most of them being of considerable magnitude. His thirty-nine operas are in three acts. His twenty-one eratorice are so remarkable for their extent as their excellence. His merite as a composer are briefly stated as follows:

The weeks of humanity proceed from each other. Strictly speaking, no man is a creator. But account men of intellect there are certainly some who are more inventive, or rather who discover more than others. Hardel is one of these. Whatever the kind of comdiscover more than others.
Whatever the kind of com-Hardel is one of these. Whatever the kind of com-position, he makes it his own, and his only. He charges or increases it so as to make quite a new thing. This is what is called creating. His oratorious

are cast in a deeper mold than any one clee has ever imagired. They resemble so hing eise that has ever been heard before. As a composer of Italian operaste had epered for himself a new way even in Italy. As a writer of sacred music, likewise, he listened to rething but his own genius, and dadained to follow the traces of Gembert, of Palestries, and of Allegricary et of the English composers who had precede him—Byde, Gibbons and Purcell. His "Aathems preserve a very high religious sentiment, but they have an aider and a lyrical beauty previously unknown in that species of composition. His predecessors give us the idea of monks, filled with a grave faith and animated by an ethereal fervor, adoring God in the depths of their cloisters with a touching userticing but he sets before us active and energetic men, singing exthinisatically under the canopy of heaven the glories of the Omnipotent.

M. Schuckher certainly has a claim upon the

M. Schelcher certainly has a claim upon the gratitude of the artistic public for his pains-taking and conscientious efforts to present a complete portraiture of one of its most illustrious represen tatives. His enthusiasm for the subject sometimes leads him to a diffuseness of detail which the general reader may deem excessive; but the minu'e accuracy of his researches will be appreciated by the musical amateurs to whom every particular in the history of a great musical genius is a matter of consequence. The American editor has made some changes in the arrangement of the different po:tions of the work which greatly facilitate its perusal, although he has retained the whole of the original contents.

LETTERS ON THE CRISIS

REDEMPTION OF WESTERN BANK NOTES.

Fo the Editor of The N. F. Tribuna.

Sin: As a resident of the North-West, permit me to urge upon New-York bankers, merchants and others, the importance of acting at once in the establishment of a Redemption Agency for placing the currency of Illinois, Wiscor sin and other States upon a fair footing. The present rate of exchange (10 per cent) is abso lutely rainous to buyers and sellers, and is in no way warranted by the intrinsic relative security of Eastern and Western batk-note circulation. Here, as in New-York, our bank notes are abundantly secured by public stocks, and no less to bill holders can arise. Wby is it that paper money, indispensable to our inter national trade, that is perfectly safe at home and fully secured, should depreciate as its circulation widens, and as its need to the community increases !

Come out here among us, and find, as you will, Fastern merchants traveling all through the country, visiting their customers and collecting their debts at a monstrous sacrifice for exchange, equal in most cases to the whole profit of a commission business. Any plan by which our currency could be used in New-York, as it ought to be, in payment of flour, wheat and Western produce, and a rate of exchange thereby established at a little more than the cost of express charges between our cities, would add immeasurably to the prosperity of the West, and enable all parties to pay ten per cent more indebtedness than they now can. Our currency is fully equal to your own. Who will move to give it its real value in your city? It is ab surd, nay, a grievous wrong, that the present rates of excharge should continue. Yours, Confidence,

THE TIMES AND THEIR NEEDS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I taw lately a Call for a National Convention of Miners and Manufacturers, to meet at Easton, whose object was " to deliberate upon the reduction of wages to meet the times."

I think there has never been a time when a National Convention of manufacturers was more necessary than at present, though I hardly think the only, or proper object of consideration of such a Convention should be the reduction of the price of labor to meet the times."

But a National Convention would seem to me to be necessary to reform the long credits required of our manufacturers for their goods. This reformation is founded in the necessity the manufacturer is under o paying cash for his raw material, of cotton, wool or silk, and cash for his labor, and at the same time he is

silk, and cash for his laber, and at the same time he is required by the commission men to sell his goods on a credit of eight months. This can only be efficiently brought about by a concert of manufacturers, who should meet for that purpose either in New-York or Philadelphia, and not at Easton.

Such a convention might well consider the tendency which exists at this time in labor-saving machinery to overproduction, and suggesting some remedy therefor, say a limitation of the hours of labor required of women and children, more particularly in our woolen, silk and cotton manufactories. The hours of labor bave been fixed by public opinion for mechanical labor at ten hours. Ten hours has been a fixed fact for years for men, in all our machine shops, locomotive establishments, and in the Government works; and yet a portion of the community having no power in the controlling of public opinion, the women and children in all of our manufacturing works have been allowed, if not forced to work, Summer and Winter, year after year, from twelve to fifteen hours per day, to the destruction of health and lite—an outrage on humanity little short of Louisiana segro plantation life. This speaks in condemnation of the men of the North, who, by the power they possess in controlling public opinion for themselves, have established ten hours as a day's labor for themselves. Leaving out of opinion for themselves, have established ten hour-as a day's labor for themselves, leaving out of consideration, women and children; the wives and daughters of these men who seem to have forgotten that they are less able to perform thirteen hours as a day's labor, than are they who have ignobly forgotten them.

them.
Pentrylvania and New-Jersey have on their statute Penrylvania and New-Jersey have on their statute books stringent laws which, if enforced, would prohibit the working of mittors more than ten hours. There have remain a dead letter, because the maffufacturer declares that unless he be allowed to work twelve hours he carnet compete with the New-England manufacturer, who works twelve hours. I have to doubt that the conclusion arrived at by a convertion of manufacturers representing the whole country would be that ten hours would be far better than twelve. This reformation cannot be brought about by isolated State legislation; neither can uniform laws regulating this matter be hoped for or expected in all of the States, hence the necessity of a national convention of manufacturers to deliberate upon this and kindred measures touching the welfare of the whole manufacturing interests of the country.

Carnot The Tribune do something in this behalf? The lessons of the times must be learned, and if they but teach this reform, then may we asy—

"Sweet are the use of adversity,"

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomens,
Weareth yet a jewel in its head."

Paterson, Nov. 9, 1287.

CURRENCY SUGGESTIONS. To the Efftor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A business experience of fifty years justifies me perhaps in adding to the numerous communications with which our dai y journals are filled on the cause of and remedy for the first cial revulsions to which we seem periodically subject, and one of which is so pressing with almost equal force upon all classes in our community.

The cause of our present most deplorable position have no heritation in tracing directly to free trade. Most unhappily, this doctrine was adopted as the wa'chword of the Democratic party, and the leaders refuse to charge the policy of the party even now, with such fearful evidence of its entire unfitness, ney, of its destructive bearing upon all our industrial interests. The bitter fruits of this Anti-American policy we are also your require.

of its destructive bearing upon all our industrial interests. The bitter fruits of this Anti-American policy we are, alas, now reaping; the innocent acd the guilty, those who opposed and those who uphe'd the system are buried under the same ruin. Imports have been forced upon us to an extent far greater than the country required and far beyond the ability of the exports proper to pay for. In the mere attempt to liquidate the enormous debt, we have been drained in the last 12 years of more than \$250,000,000 of gold. Is not this mere statement of the case a sufficient proof that a policy which would have kept this lit-blood circulating in the veins of the body politic is the true policy for our country, and that if in operation for the last ten years it would have averted the storm which has made such fearful havoo!

Is it not evicent that the late revulsion has been caused by an expansion of credit, and a contraction of the basis of credit, viz., gold, and that this expansion and contraction have been caused by the legislation which has discouraged home and encouraged foreign manufactures?

So much for the cause. The true remedy is the

So much for the cause. The true remedy is the ad ption of a policy antagorastic to that which has broken the merchants, broken the backs, and impov-erished all classes. If a protective tariff could go into mendiate operation, I am confident that in twelve

menths we would not only recover from our present state of depression, but be in a state of overampied, became real, prosperity. But, as the adoption of such a system can hardly be expected from those demagegues whose metto teems to be "rule and ruin," I come to another remedy which is practicable, and fortunately in our power.

Let our State Legislature, at its coming session, exact that whenever the rate of exchange on London and Paris shall reach the specie-objipping point, the Controller shall require the banks to reduce their discounts a certain percentage every week, unking the operation as gradual as possible, until the rate of exchange shall be necued to the point at which it will not be presented to chip specie. By applying such a break, the destructive run of gold out of the country would be checked, and imports from Europe would not then be permitted to reach such an extent as to destroy our merchants and our banks. A RETIRED MENCHANT.

A ROMANCE AT SEA

From La Cronica, Nov. 17 .

The Secretary of State at Madrid has communicated to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain the following ideclaration, transmitted through the Minister of Marine and made before the Captain of the Port at Tarragons, by D. Jose Bosen, captain of the Spain horig Jacinta:

On the 22d of July last, at seven o'clock in the morning, in north latitude 37 deg. 8 min. and west longitude 34 deg. 30 min., being bound for Spain from New Orleans, after being out thirty three days. I perceived a boat with people who were waving a white handkerchief and pulling in the direction of my brighelieving they were shipwrecked. I instantly gave orders to bear down to them, and, being side by side, they teld me that two days before, being out in pursuit of a whale, they, during a squall, had lost eight of the captain, who was the man that was speaking to me, adding that she was in an interesting position, having with her besides a little boy and two other perces.

to me, adding that she was in an interesting position, having with her besides a little boy and two other persons.

A little further north I perceived two other boats, all belonging to the American bark Alio, Capt. Thoe, all belonging to the American bark Alio, Capt. Thoe, all belonging to the American bark Alio, Capt. Thoe, all selected with food and eloching, and seeing the despair of the said boats, numbering in all eighteen, having been taken on beard, exhausted from fatigue, were provided with food and eloching, and seeing the despair of the captain on account of the loss of his family and his versel in the midst of the sea, I recolved, at any hazard, to go in quest of them. The stormy weather, the foreign islom of the captain—which did not permit me to clearly understand the direction where the bark might be found—the time which had passed since they had lost eight of their ship, and my own obligations to continue my course, after having experienced 33 days of had weather—all these powerful reasons did not induce me to give up ny resolution of aiding those unfortunate men and consoling them in their affliction; and, trusting to Providence and my good cause, I secred to the north. We passed the day without perceiving any vessel, and the night overtaking us without having attained out purpose, we passed it with the utmost vigilance, the captain being in a state of extraordinary prostation and anxiety, which increased my determination to continue my enterprise. The dawn of the 23d came on, and my vigilance was redoubled; at 10 a. m the watch at the masthead deed led a sail bearing N. N. E. I immediately stood for it, and with a freshening wind, at 11 o'clock I distinguished a bark. I isduced the captain to go aloft, encouraging him and trying to console him in every possible manner, to see whether it could make her out, and at 111 God had crowned my undertaking and fulfilled my wish—it was the bark. Alto. The transports of Capt Lawrence were unbourded; he embraced me and effered me a large amount of money wh

when a short distance from her, I lowered the boats and carried the crew and their captain to their bars, where, in fact, I found a poor young lady, with a babe in her arms, breathless and in the greatest agony.

The captain, after the first effusions of his joy, repeated his offers, insisting upon my accepting them, but which I refused as before, and having received the benedictions of all on board, I returned to my ship to continue my youage. to continue my voyage.

A STORY OF KANEAS LIFE.

From The Rome (N. Y ) Sentines, Nov. 21.

Dr. H. H. Pope, of this village, performed a surgical operation on Wednesday last, upon the body of a man, a resident of Verona village, which was not only difficult, but the particulars connected therewith of some interest. The man went to Kansas some two or three years ago and acquired some property there; he was one of the "Free-State men" and belonged to Jim Lare's party. One Sunday, last March, as the man narrates the occurrence, while he was at church in Kersas, he was called out and informed that three men outside wished to see him. He went out of church, saw the men, who informed him that they wished to purchase corn of him, learning that he had some for sale; he told them that he had the corn, but declined to go with the men thee, saying that he would let them have the corn the nert day if they wished it, and would leave the money with a certain person who was then ramed. The men then told the fellow that they had a warrant for him, and took out a paper and showed it to him. As he could not read it, he wished one of the menser, by the name of Smith, to read it for him. Smith stood with one hand within his bocom on the isside of his vest, and said that his arm was lame, and he could not hold the paper to read it. The fellow told them he should not go with them; and while they stood parleying, the wind blew Smith's vest narily onen, revealing the butt-sae of a cooked. one of the "Free-State men" and belonged to Jim told them he should not go with them; and while they stood parleying, the wind blew Smith's vest parily open, revealing the butt-see of a cocked revolver, with Smith's hand firmly grasped hold of it. The fellow said be should not go, and started to return into the church, when Smith drew the revolver and fired several shots—one passing near the fellow shead, one near his wrist, one near his right hip, and another, which took effect, entered near the left hip passing upward at d toward the right side. The fellow was taken into church and cared for by five or air ladies there—all the rest having left and no notice being taken into church and cared for by five or air ladies there—all the rest having left and no notice being taken in the eccurrence. The fellow remained in church all hight vomiting blood very profusely, and rot expecting to recover. He was taken care of, and after a few months' libeau, recovered, and has returned home—the hally et remaining in his body. Dr. Pope made an examination on Wedgeeday last, ard found sough personned near the upper rib on the right side, the bell of the revolver. On making a pretty wide incision with the knife, the doctor introduced his instrument ard soon removed the church of lead. The fellow bore the operation bravely, and took the ball away with him, declaring that he was soon to return to Kaneae, and that that same ball should take the life of Smith. He seemed to be of pretty good grit, and quite willing to take his chances.

—A Kaneae correspondent of The St. Louis Deme-

-A Kansas correspondent of The St. Louis Democret, writing from Lawrence on the 14th inet , says:

"Secretary Stanton, who has just been in town, easys it virtually amounts to not submitting it at all; that it is a base outrage, and he will do all in his power to defeat the foul usurpation. Report says Walker is going to Washington with the sacred document to see that the Administration handle it properly; but for the tenth of the statement I cannot manned." that the Administration handle it properly; but for the truth of the statement I cannot vouch "

The patriot who related the related to the r

The patriot who robbed the Rev. Mr. Nu'e in Konsas is row a Postmaster, and the plundered \$5,000 worth of property has never been paid for.

[Caristian Register.]

SUICIDE - The Hartford Courant of Tuesday more-

striction.—The Hartford Courant of Tuesday moreing has the following:

"A man by the name of Soratus F. Nobles, whose residence is in Longyard, Southwick, Mass., while on a tour through this county, collecting and selling which for a firm in Massachusetts, being acquainted with Jeremy H. Holcomb, esq., residing in Granby, arranged to spend the last Sabbath with him. He retired to bed about 10 o'clock Saturday svening; a noise was heard in the chamber where he slept about 7 o'clock Sabbath morning, by Mr. Holcomb's brother (wro slept in the room undernesth), like a person jumping out of bed. About half an hour afterward, Mr. Holcomb went to his chamber door to cell him to be heard to be the celling over the corner of his bedsted. He immediately gave the alarm, and with his brother's assistance, took him down and immediately summoned Dr. Sanford of Turiffville; but it was too late to restore him. He was found hanging so that his knees nearly touched the floor. He was about 35 years of age, in good circumstances, of industrious and exemplary habits, of a highly respectable and wealthy family. He leaves a lovely wile and two children to mourn over the sad event."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIR - The Hamilton (Canada) Banner says:

"We are informed of an almost hair's breadth es-"We are informed of an almost har a breadh eacape of an emigrant train on the Great Western Railway, on the night of Monday last. The bridge on the
Welland Canal was ewing open to allow a schooser to
pars just previous to the arrival of the train, and if it
had not been for another accident, we should have
had a repetition of the Norwalk bridge tragedy or the
Derjarding catastrophe. The snow and front had rendered the rains sinpery, and thus made it difficult to
stop the train, and the occumpling was thrown off the
rails close to the edge of the sanal! No goe was inforced, but it was one of the farrequest secapes of